

reforms and peace measures and he was too stubborn to do that.

"I know that Limantour when he passed through here on his way to Mexico was determined either that Diaz should listen to some reason and treat with the insurgents in a spirit significant of great reforms and the elimination of himself from the Government or, failing that, resign.

"In any event this means that the disruption of the Diaz Government is inevitable. This is one of the great ends for which the insurgents are fighting."

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Unofficial reports from Mexico city received in Washington to-night said that all Mexican Cabinet officers had placed their resignations in the hands of President Diaz and he accepted at his discretion.

Up to a late hour no official confirmation had been received either by the State Department or the Mexican Embassy, but the news caused no surprise in official Washington.

The retirement of the Diaz Cabinet or a large part of it has been accepted as inevitable by official circles here. The resignations are regarded here as a final effort on the part of President Diaz and his followers to quiet the rising revolutionary storm in Mexico.

Just how much immediate seriousness is to be attached to the resignations is uncertain to-night. They afford conclusive evidence that the situation in Mexico is more alarming than the Washington officials have cared to admit, but whether the proposed retirement of the Cabinet is a beginning of the end of the Diaz régime or whether it will result in strengthening the aged ruler's stand is a question that officials would not discuss.

That the United States authorities regarded the news with great seriousness and anxiously awaited further details was very apparent.

The opinion was expressed in many quarters that the retirement of the Diaz Cabinet was the contingency which President Taft had in mind when he ordered the troops to the Mexican frontier.

It is known that the President decided upon the "Texas manoeuvre" soon after he had received information of an alarming character. From the many believe that Mr. Taft, fearing the results of the retirement of the strong oligarchy which has grown up around President Diaz, decided upon the first intimation of the likelihood of such a move to have American soldiers and warships on the Mexican coast for the protection of American property and lives in the republic.

It has been generally understood in Washington that the last week that there would be important Cabinet changes in Mexico city. The Diaz Cabinet members have been very unpopular with the people of Mexico and the feeling against them has been one of the chief causes not only of the present insurrection but of the general disloyalty which now seems to pervade nearly all classes of the population.

Several of the Mexican Cabinet members are of the wealthy landowning class and the service of these members has been particularly obnoxious to the people of Mexico.

It is understood here that American capitalists who have extensive interests in Mexico urged upon José Y. Limantour, Minister of Finance, the necessity of immediate action of a drastic character by the Diaz Administration.

It is expected that the changes in the Cabinet will include the removal of several members of the Diaz régime in the matter of legislation.

The first reform necessary was the reorganization of the Government so as to eliminate the cabinet Ministers who are unpopular. This could only be accomplished through the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

One of the principal complaints of members of the revolutionary party is that President Diaz has been surrounded by an oligarchy of wealthy landowners who take no steps to improve the condition of the people of Mexico.

It is expected here that President Diaz will accept the resignation of the members of his Cabinet and that in forming a new one he will select several young men who have the support of the people.

The general impression here is that Enrique C. Creel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be selected to resign and to retire from public life. Señor Creel was formerly Ambassador to the United States.

He is one of the wealthiest men in Mexico and was formerly Governor of the State of Chihuahua, where he has extensive mining and banking interests. Practically the whole State of Chihuahua, of which Señor Creel was Governor, is a state of revolt and is in the hands of the revolutionists.

There is much speculation here as to whether Señor Limantour will be a member of the new Cabinet. There is considerable opposition to him among the people of Mexico. The revolutionists contend that he is a member of the American financiers having interests in Mexico. He has the confidence of American bankers, but there is doubt here as to whether President Diaz will defy the public sentiment of Mexico which favors his retirement.

In framing his new Cabinet it is expected by officers of the State Department that President Diaz will select men who are identified with the progressive movement and whose appointment will be acceptable to the people. In this way, it was pointed out, the growing discontent which is smoldering in Mexico against the present Cabinet.

The selection of a new Cabinet will, of course, cause the execution of a more progressive policy in Mexico. One of the first aims of the new administration will be to promote the interests of the people as much as possible and to improve the condition of the laboring class. A new system of taxation will probably be instituted which will cause the breaking up of the large tracts of land held by a few individuals.

The plan of the Diaz administration, it is said, will be to adopt a system of taxation which will promote the growth of the agricultural and stock raising industries and to distribute vast tracts of land among a large number of farmers.

Indications point to the fact that Señor Limantour is working with President Diaz to bring about this reorganization. Despatches received in Washington indicate that there has been friction between Limantour and other members of the Cabinet. The Minister of Finance suggested a reorganization of the Government immediately upon his return to Mexico city and that several members of the Cabinet who were selected for disapproval refused to retire unless all the Cabinet members placed their resignations in Diaz's hands.

This split in the Cabinet explains the alarming views expressed by Limantour in an interview soon after his arrival in Mexico city.

The fact that Ramon Corral, Vice-President of Mexico and Minister of the Interior, is booked to sail from Vera Cruz for Europe is taken here as certain evidence that he will be one of the members of the Administration who will be dropped in the reorganization. He is very unpopular with the people of Mexico.

Gen. Cosío, the War Minister, is another of the Cabinet members who is regarded with ill favor by the people. He has failed to handle the present revolution with effectiveness and it is expected that he also will be dropped.

The Cabinet reorganization is likely to develop into a test of strength between Limantour and Creel, who are the two wealthiest and most powerful men in the country aside from President Diaz. It is believed now, however, that Minister Limantour is working in accord with President Diaz in response to pressure from American capitalists and that Creel and the other rich Cabinet members have been forced to yield.

It is doubtful if the Mexican revolutionists will be content with mere changes in the Diaz Cabinet. Dr. Francisco González, the revolutionary representative, said a day or two ago: "The revolutionary party, which is composed of the best men of the country—doctors, lawyers, artists, engineers and like—are firm in declaring that they will not enter anything but formal negotiations for peace."

Very Oldest Procurable

**KING WILLIAM V.O.P. SCOTCH WHISKY**

Quality Never Varies

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### THE RETIRING DIAZ MINISTRY.

Personnel of the Cabinet—Causes of the Retiring Ministry.

The Mexican Ministry which has just resigned was made up as follows:

- Minister of Foreign Affairs, Enrique C. Creel.
- Minister of the Interior, Ramon Corral, Vice-President of the Republic.
- Minister of Finance and Public Credit, José Y. Limantour.
- Minister of Justice, Justo Fernandez.
- Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, Justo Sierra.
- Minister of Promotion (Fomento), Olegario Molina.
- Minister of Communications and Public Works, Leandro Fernandez.
- Minister of War and Marine, M. González Cosío.

President Porfirio Diaz was reelected for a seventh year term on July 10, 1910. There had been great discontent before the election and Francisco I. Madero, who had announced himself as a candidate for the Presidency, was insinuating that the result of the election was a guarantee of the continuation of the Diaz régime.

Madero was expelled from the country and returned to it only to lead the principal faction in revolt against the established Government. Other factions were responsible for uprisings in several parts of the country at once. While it was not to be presumed that these different factions would unite on any one candidate for the Executive chair in view of the success of their insurrection, yet their interests in opposing Diaz were sufficiently common to permit their uniting against him.

In October and November the trouble became serious. In November a crowd of rioters stoned the American consulate at Ciudad Juárez. The American Consul, an American, was locked up for killing one Mexican and wounding another when a mob attacked his residence. The United States Government, through its Ambassador, demanded the release of the American Consul and the release of the American Consul, an American, was locked up for killing one Mexican and wounding another when a mob attacked his residence.

The day of the inauguration passed without serious disturbances, but immediately thereafter the trouble was renewed. On December 6 the rebels took Guerrero, practically completing their hold on the State of Chihuahua. Durango was the next State to furnish despatches of rebel victories and the rebels reported on December 17, of a serious reverse by the Diaz troops at La Junta in Chihuahua. By January 17 several battles had been reported.

Early in January the Federal troops recaptured Guerrero, but a few days later there was renewed fighting in Chihuahua and three battles in the province were reported. The rebels were on the next point of the rebel attack, but the insurgents delayed and a relief party fought its way into the town and saved it. The day of the inauguration passed without serious disturbances, but immediately thereafter the trouble was renewed.

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### DIDN'T FIRE AT U. S. PATROL

#### SHOTS AT OJINAGA EXPLAINED BY ARMY CAPTAINS.

Army Relief Party Reaches Terlingua After Delay by a Cloudburst—Fighting Zone Extended to Del Rio—Diaz Ministry Shaky—To Take Chihuahua.

SAN ANTONIO, March 24.—According to the official report received to-day by Brigadier-General Joseph W. Duncan, commanding the Department of Texas, from Lieut. William R. Taylor, who is temporarily in command of the Third Cavalry patrol at Presidio on the Mexican border, there is no evidence to show that a patrol of cavalrymen was fired upon by Mexican Federal troops on Wednesday, at least not intentionally. This information was supplemented to-day by a report made in person by Capt. Andrew E. Williams, who has returned to Fort Sam Houston from his post at Presidio to collect some of the belongings of his men down on the border. Gen. Duncan now believes that the United States Deputy Marshal who forwarded to San Antonio the news of an overt act on the part of the Mexican troops was prompted more by zeal than discretion.

Lieut. Taylor's message to Gen. Duncan said that Sergt. Long and four men had been fired upon by the Federal troops at Ojinaga and that they had been forced to take to cover to avoid danger. The Lieutenant carefully investigated the complaint and submitted to Gen. Duncan that "there was no evidence to show that the Mexican troops had deliberately fired upon the patrol."

Capt. Williams' account of the strange conditions at Ojinaga and across the river on American soil cleared up the mystery. Capt. Williams said to-day it was quite possible that the five cavalrymen had been forced to step lively on Wednesday to avoid being bored through by Mauser bullets, but this is not an uncommon occurrence on the patrol outside the troublesome post at Presidio. He had done as much himself on more than one occasion.

Ojinaga is a flea-bitten little post a few hundred yards back from the Rio Grande, just across the river from a high bluff on the American side. The river thereabouts has recently seen fit to add a couple of hundred yards to Mexican territory by shifting its course. When the insurgents settled down to lay siege to the little garrison of Federal soldiers up in Ojinaga they took advantage of this shift in the riverbed to encircle the entire town with earthworks.

So Ojinaga has been beleaguered for many weeks, forgotten entirely by the Government in Mexico city and left to work out its own salvation. The insurgents have been content to lie in their entrenchments and swap shots with the Federals in the town every once in a while. Sundays and Wednesdays are the Federal days for entertaining the insurgents with little battles. It must often happen that when the Federals take shots at the line of insurgent earthworks between themselves and the river some of the shots go high and go over the river. No harm is meant by the Federals except to the insurgents.

The Federals must have been running shy of ammunition recently as well as of food, for Capt. Williams reports to Gen. Duncan that they haven't given any very spirited entertainments on Sundays and Wednesdays for some weeks past. But last Wednesday was an exception. There was quite a little response from the Federals in answer to the insurgents' invitation to the bi-weekly game and Sergt. Long and his four men must have strolled up on the bluff across the river from the firing just at the wrong time. It was understandable that even if the American troops were on the bluff some of the Federals were such poor shots that they fired away high.

In the opinion of Gen. Duncan and Capt. Williams there is not likely to be any correspondence between Washington and Mexico city pertaining to the adventure of Sergt. Long and his four companions.

Gen. Duncan received a telegram late to-night from Lieut. Somerville, who commanded the troop of cavalry making the long ride from Marathon for the relief of Terlingua, saying that the troop had arrived there at 6 o'clock to-night and that the town was quiet. The Lieutenant also reported that, so far as he could learn from a brief survey of the situation in the isolated town, the Mexican, who it had been feared were advancing on the mines there had stopped short of the town by several miles. They had committed no depredations aside from the running off of some cattle and sheep.

Lieut. Somerville's party started out from Marathon on Tuesday night to make the long ninety-five mile ride to the mining town at the bottom of Brewster county. No report of their whereabouts was received in Alpine, which is the railroad town at the northern end of the telephone wire. It was expected that the troop would arrive at Terlingua this morning, but Alpine heard from ranches along the line of wire that there was a cloudburst last night in the Panther range, over which the cavalry troop had to pass, and that a portion of the trail had been washed out.

Terlingua seemed to be resting easier in its mind to-day than it has recently, so the Alpine correspondent wired to San Antonio, and one of the mining superintendents is about to take his wife and a friend from Boston to the mines on muleback.

Though the situation seems to be clearing in the Big Bend country a strong eastward movement of 600 insurgents in the State of Coahuila threatens to extend the fighting zone from the Arizona and west Texas border 200 miles nearer San Antonio, where the division is camped. The town of Garza Galan, called Las Vacas on old maps, which is situated directly across the river from the Texas town of Del Rio, is said to be the point of attack by a strong band of insurgents coming eastward along the river from the rebel stronghold at Presidio del Norte, just across the river from the American town of Presidio.

A telegram from Del Rio to-night says that the people of Garza Galan have been ordered by the local police to turn out and throw up a line of breastworks to the south and west of the town and that bags of dirt are being piled on the flat roofs of the houses along the edge of the settlement. Del Rio is thoroughly excited and the promise of fighting in the near future has caused the townspeople to grow fidgety.

No orders have yet been issued for the moving of patrol troops to the vicinity of Del Rio, there being as yet no appearance of a line of breastworks to the south and west of the town and that bags of dirt are being piled on the flat roofs of the houses along the edge of the settlement. Del Rio is thoroughly excited and the promise of fighting in the near future has caused the townspeople to grow fidgety.

The eastward movement of the rebels from their base in the north of the State of Chihuahua is in line with the long-continued plan to isolate Mexico by the capture of all the northern border. The line of the Mexican National Railways entering Mexico by Eagle Pass and Ciudad Juarez has been moved three days march from Garza Galan. Hitherto there has not been any interference with this railroad but the insurgents' junta in that time has decided to-day that it would soon be closed.

An army officer who reached San Antonio to-day after extended duty along the border said that the spread of the revolution through all the northern States of Mexico west of Tamaulipas was increasing with remarkable rapidity. He had been in confinement several months at a post opposite to that which he had commanded on the border patrol and through letters which they allowed him to read and which were sent to him by the men he had been able to ascertain facts of the insurrection's spread.

He says that these officers have learned from the reports of the Diaz ministry is growing unstable and that its fall would signalize the collapse of Diaz's rule and the beginning of anarchy. The Federal officers must, however, be very anxious to be secretly in sympathy with the spirit of unrest and hoped for a change, though they had no regard for Madero and his followers. They were not, however, in the Diaz government could never regain a grip on Mexico.

All of Sonora and Chihuahua is like a rotten house, said this army officer. "As soon as the Federal troops patch it up in one place the pressure bursts through at another and to my mind much of northern Mexico is in a more serious condition than the rest of the country. Published. One fact of the rebel strength is significant. Whenever a band of rebels encounters a small bunch of Federals the rebels never retreat. They are very sure for the Federal troops to desert them. I was told that this had happened in many instances in Chihuahua."

El Paso, March 24.—That Chihuahua will be attacked within the next few days appears to be a certainty. The insurgents admit that their army will have to take a town in order to get ammunition. They are not, however, to be smuggled from the United States border, the distance being too great.

Four men who left Chihuahua on a horseback trip arrived in El Paso this afternoon, having made the entire trip over the National Railway. They were held up Tuesday afternoon at Corral, twenty-two miles from the city. They were held up by a band of thirty insurgents under the leadership of Capt. M. Dominguez, formerly a ranch foreman on one of the Terlingua ranches. The insurgents held them for two days, but Tuesday night they stole away from the insurgents, got their hands and made their escape northward. Capt. Dominguez was killed and his men were taken to a place where they were held for a force of 700 insurgents in the hills near the city of Chihuahua.

EXHIBITION OF BRONZES BY BARYE AND OF 19th Century Prints English and French

**EUGENE CLAEZNER & CO.**  
705 5th AVENUE Opposite Hotel St. Regis

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After the party made their way north and on Wednesday they ran into Col. Rabago and his Federals at Saus, forty-nine kilometers north of Chihuahua. Rabago and his men were held up for two days, but Tuesday night they stole away from the insurgents, got their hands and made their escape northward. Capt. Dominguez was killed and his men were taken to a place where they were held for a force of 700 insurgents in the hills near the city of Chihuahua.

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BANKERS BACK UP ROBIN'S STORY

Continued from First Page.

made in the National Reserve has interested the Grand Jury:

April 4, 1910.....\$50,000  
May 18, 1910.....50,000  
June 1, 1910.....100,000  
January 1, 1911.....200,000  
March 1, 1911.....100,000

The withdrawal of the \$500,000 from the National Reserve has interested the Grand Jury. January 7 last was the day the State Banking Department shut up the Carnegie Trust Company.

Mr. Jones did not know Mr. Hyde personally, but he said, he says, solely on Cummins' assertions that he could get Hyde to help those who helped Cummins. He noticed from time to time that everything Cummins had promised was fulfilled, and it struck him as a matter of interest that Cummins' statements that the city deposits would run about 25 per cent. more than the amount of loans to Cummins, were fulfilled.

The Grand Jury will not be in session to-day, but when it reassembles on Monday it will have ready to hand down indictments against bankers. One banker who has been mentioned prominently in the discussion of the Carnegie affairs will be indicted—for a misdemeanor only, however, and that may be one of the more presentments of a more serious character.

The more the District Attorney and the Grand Jury dig into the career of Mr. Cummins, the more they marvel at that gentleman's industry. It has been learned now why and how Cummins bought up the Platt Iron Works of Dayton, Ohio. Here is the story:

In 1899 Frederick Lewisohn was a director in the Carnegie Trust Company and friendly with Cummins. Mr. Lewisohn mentioned one day that he thought he would buy the Platt Iron Works. He had heard, he confided to Cummins, that Daniel Guggenheim, president of a big pump manufacturing company, was about to sell the Platt Iron Works. Mr. Lewisohn said it looked like a good proposition to get the Platt first.

Mr. Cummins bought the Platt concern himself for \$1,500,000, putting up some cash and much paper, and then told Mr. Lewisohn that he was ready to do business. Mr. Lewisohn was astonished and angry, but he thought it best to offer Cummins an advance of \$150,000 on the deal. Cummins wanted \$2,000,000 for the plant, whereupon Mr. Lewisohn told him that he would not do so. Later on, however, he got out of the Carnegie. Cummins kept the iron works because he couldn't find a purchaser at anything like the figure he had offered. The Carnegie's concern came in handy, however, when he made loans. It was one of the batches of securities given to Andrew Carnegie which Mr. Lewisohn had loaned to him. Mr. Lewisohn now has the stock in his strong box.

The Banking Department points to a number of transactions wherein some of Mr. Cummins' friends benefited handsomely. The result of these kindnesses is a series of suits that have been instituted by the Banking Department against Cummins' friends to recover the aggregate of \$55,000 loaned them by the Carnegie. This amount doesn't cover the money that went from the Carnegie into the pockets of Cummins' friends or acquaintances. Directed by the Grand Jury, the investigation is continuing. Other suits are likely to follow. Among those who got money were ex-Lieutenant-Governor Dr. Cliff Brown, who got \$25,000; John J. G. Clark, who got \$25,000; E. C. Garabrant, who got \$10,000; W. E. Henshaw, who made a loan of \$10,000; and others. The investigation is continuing. Other suits are likely to follow. Among those who got money were ex-Lieutenant-Governor Dr. Cliff Brown, who got \$25,000; John J. G. Clark, who got \$25,000; E. C. Garabrant, who got \$10,000; W. E. Henshaw, who made a loan of \$10,000; and others.

One of the byproducts of the investigation has been an examination of Cummins' stock market operations. The Tennessee played the market through a well known brokerage concern on lower prices than he had been buying in 1909 and 1910. Last year he lost heavily, selling pork short in the Chicago market. Pork peaked and Cummins was caught for many thousands.

There was good authority for the story that got out yesterday that the South Shore Traction bonds and stocks held by the Carnegie Trust Company and the Northern Bank and other institutions as security for Robin loans may turn out to be pretty profitable stuff. Receiver Egbert is negotiating at present with Cummins to buy the South Shore Traction franchise for a line from the Nassau county line through Queens, Jamaica, Long Island City and over the Queensboro bridge to Manhattan in a good investment. Also negotiations are under way for buying up the holdings of the Fidelity Development Company, the institution owned by Robin and others, which has a large tract of land in the city.

City Chamberlain Hyde issued a statement yesterday concerning the investigation of the Carnegie Trust Company. He said that he had been directed by the Grand Jury to regard the Northern Bank as a city depository and concerning his own attitude in selecting depositories. Mr. Hyde said:

"The publication of my official letter notifying the Comptroller of the selection of the Northern Bank as a depository for the Carnegie Trust Company has been known for a month of the Comptroller's activity in looking up evidence to involve me. I selected the Northern Bank because the Comptroller asked me to select a depository for the Carnegie Trust Company and Mr. Henderson M. Wolfe, the chief auditor in the Comptroller's office, appointed by Mr. Prendergast, had been president up to the time of his taking office."

"In the latter part of January, 1910, Mr. Prendergast came to my office personally and brought with him a letter addressed to David E. Austen, the Receiver of Taxes, which pointed out that in the case of the Twenty-third Ward Bank, which was then the depository, much time was being wasted in the transfer of money from the bank to the city and back. He suggested that I select the Northern Bank as a depository. The letter also requested that the Comptroller arrange with the city authorities to have the Carnegie Trust Company's funds deposited in the Northern Bank designated. The Chamberlain was the proper authority. The Comptroller's preference was the Northern Bank and he so stated. He vouched for it as a safe institution and told me that it was conservatively managed. Knowing that I had been a director and believing that he could have had an eye single to the city's interests I granted his request."

"The letter signed by me notifying him that I had selected the Northern Bank was an official act and the only person in the world who had authority to select the depository was the Chamberlain. I notified him. I notified the President of the Carnegie Trust Company, the Commissioner of Water, Gas and Electricity, who collects the water rents. He now spurs his own child. There would be no objection as to who was responsible for the selection of this bank had it not been for the underhanded and contemptible conduct of the Comptroller in attempting to evade his own duty, which was no doubt, honest at the time. His conduct now is only further evidence of his deceit, to which I referred in my letter of January 18, 1911, to the Mayor. There will be no loss to the city on account of the deposit in the Northern Bank, so that the discussion now is purely academic. The Comptroller and his subordinate have become so much interested in the matter in which I have made city deposits. I see some of them mentioned among those who are said to have made loans to Mr. Cummins and his associates. I have not discussed this phase of the question because I believe them all to be sound banks and not given to such unsound practices as the making of loans for the purpose of obtaining deposits. If I find out to be the case I shall have no hesita-

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tion in immediately withdrawing the city money from any bank which has ever done such a thing.

"May I suggest, however, that in my opinion contractors and others doing business with the city are more concerned about the delay in auditing just claims. They believe that a reorganization of a public office should go further than the purchase of fine rugs and furniture and the wholesale discharge of experienced employees to be replaced by cronies of the Comptroller for political or other reasons."

When Mr. Hyde's statement was shown to the Comptroller he seemed to it as insane and childish. He added: "It is true